Fellowship
PEACE INFORMATION EDITION

AUG. 1, 1958
VOL. 24 NO.15

MIDDLE EAST CRISIS DEEPENS AMID NUCLEAR SABER-RATTLING

Mounting tension in the strategic Middle East erupted last month into a stering open wound. By the third week in July, America's latest exercise in brinkmanship had the world clinging by its fingernails to a precipice overlooking World r 111.

The origins of the crisis, of course, go back a long way and really begin th the discovery of oil in the Middle East and its subsequent division into "protorates" and "spheres of influence." The latest episode, however, started on ly 14 with the seizure of power in Iraq by a clique of army officers, in a move niniscent of the 1952 coup d'etat which toppled King Farouk of Egypt and led the present nationalist government Nasser.

"Most Iraqis," reported AP Correondent Stan Carter in Baghdad, "ap-ar enthusiastic about the new republ." Unfortunately, however, the West-n powers have been less concerned th populations than with rulers who ovide access to valuable resources, d our "friends" in the Middle East mostly despots who are little conrned with the welfare of their people. Now the house of cards which the st built on these rulers is collaps-. When the United States learned of Iraqi coup, it landed 3,600 troops Lebanon to help the government quell weeks-old uprising of forces which, e the new government of Iraq, are mpathetic to Nasser's neutralist panbic movement.

Within a week, the United States ured more troops into Lebanon than total size of Lebanon's own armed ces. Among the U.S. forces in Lenon were 1,600 men from a U.S. pennic division stationed in West Gerny, whose normal equipment includes clear weapons.

By July 20, most of the U.S. Strate: Air Command's 2,400 aircraft, armed th nuclear weapons, were on a 15-nute action alert, and the U.S. Sixth eet (25,000 men, 73 ships) was poioned within striking distance of Beirut.

Britain quickly followed suit, landing paratroops in Jordan, commandos in Libya and other forces throughout the area. In one of these countries, Kuwait, a spokesman objected, insisting that "the Kuwait Army is able alone to safeguard the oil." The same spokesman called the Lebanon affair a "political error" similar to Britain's intervention in Suez, and stated: "We have friendly...relations with the Iraqi Republic."

The reaction of the Communist world held no surprises. The Soviet Union called the Marine landing "a direct act of war and open piracy" and announced Soviet military maneuvers along the borders of Baghdad pact countries Turkey and Iran. Red China stated its readiness to send "volunteers" to fight "imperialism," and the satellite countries were in a similar high dudgeon.

In Moscow, 100,000 angry Russians had a field day at the U.S. Embassy. Egged on by Communist functionaries, they showered the building with stones and ink. It was reported that Kruschev told Nasser on July 20 that Russian "volunteers" were waiting at airports for an invitation from the Arab leader.

Sweden and Japan were among the non-communist countries who protested most vigorously. Both offered solu-

(Continued on next page)

Fellowship

PEACE INFORMATION EDITION

Box 271, Nyack, New York

ALFRED HASSLER, Editor

WILLIAM ROBERT MILLER, Managing Editor

FELLOWSHIP is published twice monthly. Re-entered as second-class matter January 1, 1958 at the Post Office at Nyack, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879; additional entry at Lebanon, Pa.

Middle East Crisis *(cont'd)*

tions in the UN -- the former that the UN Observer Group get out and let the U.S. handle the situation alone; the latter that the UN Group be strengthened and U.S. forces withdrawn.

Kwame Nkrumah, prime minister of Ghana, speaking to a joint session of the Canadian Parliament, had a third solution: replace the U.S. troops with an armed UN force and hold free elections. But none of the plans were acceptable to the USSR.

In the United States, few dissenting voices were heard. Although editorialists of the *New York Post*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the *San Francisco Chronicle* gently chided the government for its blunder, most of the press beamed with pride, although even some jingoists conceded that perhaps the situation carried "the seeds of World War III" (*N.Y. Daily Mirror*).

Most of the Western world followed the same pattern, although the London *Daily Herald* decried "Eisenhower's gunboat diplomacy" as "madness," and the *Manchester Guardian* called it "foolish -- breathtakingly so."

In Canada, the *Toronto Globe and Mail* asked a question that was also on the minds of editorialists in Norway, Germany and India: "What is the difference...between what the Russians did in Hungary and what the United States has done in Lebanon?"

From a pacifist standpoint, the big difference is that a democratic and supposedly Christian country like the United States has better means at its disposal for coping with world problems. It has a professed purpose which ca only be defeated, not served, by im tating totalitarian strong-arm methods

United States intervention in L banon was the inevitable consequenc of a foreign policy built on false pr mises. Armed intervention -- "not w but like war," as a Pentagon aide d scribed it -- is the only military alte native to the strategy of deterrenc that has failed again and again. Th next step is a limited war, and the total war. Instead of setting an e ample of peace for the world, the Uni ed States is following a course th can only result in catastrophe.

The gravity of the situation was r flected in a call to prayer on July 2 by Dr. Edwin T. Dahlberg, president the National Council of Churches a FOR member: "Let us pray that a may...refrain from impulsive acts whi might lead to the total destruction mankind." Amen!

Planning Group Asks Test Halt

In Washington on July 20, the N tional Planning Association, a priva research organization, asked for ce sation of Nuclear weapons tests. A guing that radiation hazards are se ondary, the association warned that a ban were not effected soon, ma nations would acquire bombs within th next twenty-five years, and any one them would be in a position to tou off a nuclear war.

A.J. Muste, FOR Secretary Emeritus, en route to France, Germany and USSR, addresses crowd of 3300 marchers and 2500 others at Trafalgar Square (London) rally. Crowd braved r to protest H-bombs, cheer Golden R *crew on June 22.*

Photos: Austin Underwo

NEWS from the peace front

möller, Leber Urge Pacifist Church

Two eminent FOR members spoke strongly last month for a pacifist rch. Speaking at the annual Confer- e on the Christian World Mission at ver Bay, N.Y., on July 14, Dr. arles T. Leber called for a "nonvi- nt Christian revolution" to shake the complacency of Americans and "hate to love, war to peace, and sons of men into children of God.

"War," said Dr. Leber, who is gen- l secretary of the Commission on umenical Mission and Relations of United Presbyterian Church, "has hiliated the Church by making it con- ous of its failures. It has shocked Church into finally seeing that there be no prophetic preaching until the urch outlaws war and refuses to par- ipate in it."

Addressing the same gathering on following day, Dr. Martin Niemöller, sident of the Evangelical Church of sse-Nassau, Germany, spoke on "The st-West Crisis as a Christian Pro- m." Dr. Niemöller said that although cifism was formerly the hope of only all groups, it should now be the at- ude of every human being and country settle disputes by peaceful means, d called upon Christians to be peace- kers and "merciful neighbors" in ernational affairs.

rl Barth, Muriel Lester, Others ck Japan Anti-Bomb Meet

As preparations were being made t month for the Fourth World Confer- ce of the Japan Council Against A- d H-bombs, to be held from August -20, the Council listed the names of new sponsors. Among them were ed British FOR member Muriel Les- and Karl Barth, professor of Theo- y at the University of Basel, Switz- erland. Barth is known chiefly as the progenitor of neo-orthodox theology. His endorsement of the conference may well give pause to his American devotees who have made neo-orthodoxy the cornerstone of a political position based on the "balance of terror."

Among other signers were Bertrand Russell, Herbert Read, Emily Greene Balch and Soviet composer Dmitri Shostakovich.

FOR members serving as delegates to the Conference include Henry Hitt Crane, USA, and André Trocmé, France. Others not attending expressed support; among them were Donald O. Soper and C.A. Coulson, England; F. Siegmund-Schultze, Germany; and A.W. Blaxall, South Africa.

Cheyenne Group Plans Nonviolence

On August 4, Theodore Olson and Arthur Springer will begin a week of "intensive work to interpret nonviolent resistance" to the people of Cheyenne, Wyoming, site of the first American ICBM base. This is to be followed on August 11 with a campaign of nonviolent action aimed at halting construction of the missile base.

In a "Call to Nonviolent Resistance," Olsen and Springer stated: "Our action will express the conviction that men must oppose nuclear weapons with

(Continued on next page)

Position Open

Office manager needed in FOR National Office. Write Alfred Hassler, FOR, Box 271, Nyack, N.Y.

Chicago Race Riots -- Uncensored

The big (36-page) September 1 issue of Fellowship *will feature an uncensored report and analysis of racial violence in Chicago by Jack Ross, hurdling the local press ban there on this type of news. Also in September:* My Pilgrimage to Nonviolence *by Martin Luther King,* Kierkegaard's Lessons for Pacifists *by Paul L. Holmer, and other articles by Winifred F. Courtney and John R. Yungblut. Extra Copies available at 30¢ each or 10 for $2.*

their lives if civilization is to survive."

The two pacifists have been in Cheyenne since June, conducting an "experiment in persuasion," starting effectively with an objective opinion poll sponsored by more than thirty local citizens. Polling was conducted by Girl Scouts, Y-Teens and others, ending July 19, with results to be evaluated by a committee of professors at the University of Wyoming.

Hiroshima Day Plans Set

As the thirteenth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima (August 6) approached, local groups throughout the country planned demonstrations and observances. Full details may be obtained by contacting FOR regional secretaries or the following organizations and individuals:

Philadelphia: Peace Action Committee, 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Chicago: Bradford Lyttle, AFSC, 59 E. Madison, Chicago 2, Ill.

Los Angeles: Walt Raitt, (FOR) Box 991, Pasadena 20, Calif.

San Francisco: Ben Seaver, AFSC, 1830 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

Washington, D.C.: Peace and Social Order Committee, Friends General Conference, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Boston: Russ Johnson, AFSC, Box 247, Cambridge 38, Mass.

FELLOWSHIP
Box 271, Nyack, New York

Quote Unquote

"It needs only an almost imperce ible disturbance of equilibrium in a f of our rulers' heads to plunge the wo into blood, fire and radioactivity....

"Despite all the differences, t unity of mankind will assert itself resistibly. On this card, Commun doctrine has staked its life, while t West hopes to get through with tec nology and economic aid..."

--Carl Gustav Ju
in *The Atlantic.*

"Nonviolence...is the refusal to b come the tyrant even in the name eliminating the tyrant.

"We must destroy the Russian m ace by befriending the Russian pe ple...!"

--Roy C. Kepl
in *Manas.*

DATES TO REMEMBER

Aug. 8-10. FOR Southeast Region Conference, accommodations for adu and children. Write Miss Ruth Stee 74 Edwin Place, Asheville, N.C.

Aug. 17-19. Little Rock Conference Nonviolence. Write Dr. G.R. Lewis, 8 W. Ninth St., Little Rock, Arkansas.

Aug. 29-31. New England FOR Nation Conference at Laurel Park, Mass. Fe tured speakers include Nels F.S. Fer John M. Swomley Jr., Alfred Hassl Glenn E. Smiley and others. Write Re Robert Gussner, FOR, 10 Kirkland Roa Cambridge 38, Mass.

Entered as Second Class M Matter Lebanon, Pa. Post Office